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# News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**The next issue of The Chronicle, dated January 4, will be mailed on December 30**

**Experiments** conducted aboard Spacelab 1 appear to have disproved a Nobel Prize-winning theory concerning the physiology of the inner ear. Story on Page 7.

**American scholars** in 37 fields received Fulbright awards for lecturing or conducting advanced research abroad. The list of winners appears on Pages 14-17.

**Scholarly research** is threatened by a "pall of mediocrity" hanging over U.S. graduate programs, university presidents and graduate deans were warned last week. Story on Page 18.

**Terrel H. Bell,** speaking last week to a national meeting of education leaders, called for "extensive reform in teacher education" as a way to help renew the country's public schools. Story on Page 19.

**The Supreme Court** will review a law requiring young men to register for the draft in order to receive federal student aid. Story on Page 23.

**The federal government** should prepare "educational impact statements" on how its decisions will affect the number of specialists needed, according to a recent report. Story on Page 23.

**Pension plans** operated by state and local governments have been attacked by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Story on Page 27.

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RIFT AT STANFORD

## *Reagan Library Proposal Fuels Debate over Conservative Ties of 'Think Tank'*

By LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

PALO ALTO, CAL.

Each weekday afternoon at 3:30, in a quiet enclave near the center of Stanford University's campus, coffee and tea are served to the fellows of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Drifting into the low, glass-walled building that houses Hoover's senior commons, they settle on sofas and around tables—economists here by the cookie tray, domestic-policy specialists in the middle of the room, third-world experts and Soviet-affairs scholars on the far side. Scattered among them, contributing to the swell of conversation, are historians, sociologists, even a philosopher or two.

It is a congenial gathering of intelligent people—perhaps an unlikely source of campus-wide controversy. But these days the Hoover Institution, a semi-autonomous branch of Stanford that is one of the most prominent "think tanks" in the nation, is nothing if not controversial. Although the fellows give no sign over their cups and saucers that the polemics have unsettled them, Hoover's academic legitimacy has been loudly challenged during the last nine months by Stanford faculty members concerned about Hoover's ties to conservatives in general and to the Reagan Administration in particular.

Hoover spokesmen have dismissed the accusations of partisanship as unfounded and politically motivated. But the controversy has drawn widespread attention—in part because both Hoover and Stanford are well known, and in part because the debate is now centered on a Hoover-initiated proposal to locate Ronald Reagan's Presidential library on Stanford's campus.

### Honorary Fellow Since 1975

Mr. Reagan, who attended Eureka College in Illinois, has no obvious ties to Stanford itself. But he has been an honorary fellow at Hoover since 1975, when he donated the papers from his two terms as Governor of California to Hoover's archives. In addition, the papers from Mr. Reagan's 1976 and 1980 Presidential campaigns are "on deposit" in Hoover's library, although they are expected to be withdrawn if his Presidential library ends up somewhere else.

The Reagan-library issue, however, is only one rallying point in a larger debate. A group of Stanford faculty members, led by a political-science professor and an Eng-

*Continued on Page 20, Column 1*

## U.S. Investigating Pro Football's Ban on Hiring College Undergraduates

By N. SCOTT VANCE

WASHINGTON

The Federal Trade Commission is investigating professional football's ban on hiring college underclassmen as a possible violation of antitrust law.

The investigation is "very, very preliminary," a spokesman for the commission said last week, and does not mean that the professional leagues' rule prohibiting their teams from hiring college players has been found to violate the antitrust laws. The officials would not comment further on the investigation but said it would be completed within the next few months. After the investigation, the F.T.C. staff could recommend to the five-member commission that it strike down the rule or let it stand.

The rule in question, which is followed by both the National Football League and United States Football League, prohibits professional teams from hiring college players until they have used up their four years of athletic eligibility or have graduated from college, or until five years have elapsed since their enrollment in college.

### Colleges Said to Benefit

The rule is said to benefit college football teams by allowing them to keep their best players for as long as possible, and to benefit professional teams by insuring that college coaches will, in return, cooperate with them when they want to "scout" players. The rule is also seen by many as a way to help keep top-notch football players in college for at least four years, and possibly let them earn degrees, before they move to the professional leagues.

Investigations by the F.T.C. are typically prompted by complaints filed with the agency or by news reports of possible violations of antitrust law, a spokesman said.

Attention was focused on the rule earlier this year when the New Jersey Generals of the U.S.F.L. broke it in order to hire Herschel Walker, then a junior at the University of Georgia. Mr. Walker was last year's winner of the Heisman Trophy, college football's top honor.

College coaches assailed the league for

*Continued on Page 30, Column 1*

## EPA Seeks Role in Approving Genetic Tests

### NIH review insufficient, environmentalists charge

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The Environmental Protection Agency plans to propose several new policies next summer that may require researchers from industry and academe to obtain its approval before conducting field tests of genetically engineered organisms.

A number of proposals for field experiments were approved this year by the National Institutes of Health, following review by the agency's Recombinant-DNA Advisory Committee.

But some environmentalists charged that the N.I.H. panel—which has no ecologists as members—lacked the expertise to assess the potential environmental harm of such trials.

Critics also complained that the N.I.H. panel's review was required only for experiments supported by the federal government, and that industry was virtually unregulated, although some companies voluntarily submitted experiment proposals to the N.I.H. for clearance.

Several environmental groups filed a lawsuit against the agency this year for approving a proposal to field-test a genetically engineered microbe capable of preventing frost on crops.

### Tests Approved by NIH

The experiment, proposed by researchers at the University of California at Berkeley, was scheduled to take place this fall, but the university delayed it, pending the outcome of the lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The N.I.H. had also approved two other field tests proposed by universities and one by a Wisconsin biotechnology company, but none has yet been conducted.

E.P.A. officials said they planned to fill the void in the federal government's ability to regulate such field tests by applying two existing statutes—the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act—to the use of genetically engineered organisms and

*Continued on Page 26, Column 1*

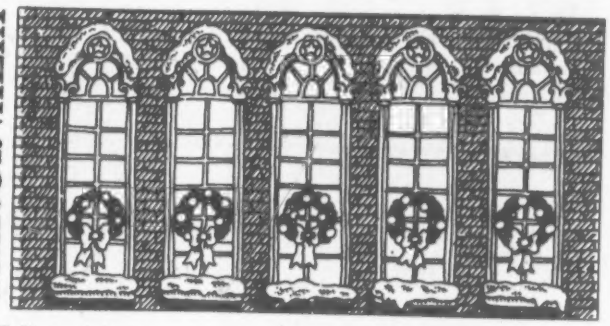
THE GRANGER COLLECTION

## *Russia May Get Edition of 'Doctor Zhivago'*

*Doctor Zhivago*, by Boris Pasternak (*left*), at last may be published in the Soviet Union—25 years after the novelist won the Nobel Prize—according to the author's son Evgeny Pasternak, who is compiling an academic edition of his father's work. He would also like to stimulate a public discussion over the controversy surrounding Pasternak's Nobel Prize.

*See the "International" section, Page 31.*

## MARGINALIA



On Hollins and the Ivies,
On Tiffin and Malone,
Of all degrees, we now bestow,
This one, our very own:

The merriest of seasons,
The happiest of years,
For '84 we wish for you
More of laughter than of tears.

So let us take our Penn in hand
(If *we* don't, some pettifogger'll)
And send from here throughout the land
Our annual year-end doggerel:

Let's tip our Stetson to Tufts and Taft,
Let's play a tune for Tift and Yuba.
For all the nation's music schools,
Let's toot loud on our tuba.

Let's decorate the house with Berry,
Load the board with Rice and Bacone;
While in the kitchen, Bethune-Cookman's
Chestnut pie is in the Macon.

For Carnegie, let's have a Mellon,
For Citrus C., an orange that's oranger.
For Indian River, heaps of Curry;
For Campbell C., a soup-filled porringer.

Let's cut the steaming pie of kidney
For every supping Duke and King;
To all who come from Hampden-Sydney,
Let's serve the Betz of everything.

Let's draw Clearwater from the Wells
And quaff a wholesome potion.
Or have a glass of Brandywine
Or stronger stuff, by Goshen.

Possibly some Benedictine
Or some wine (Catawba)
Helping everyone to be
Jolly, not macabre.

Let's up, Ohio State, and at 'em;
Raise our brimming eggnog glasses,
'Tis the season, Sweet Briar, Chatham
(Alice Lloyd, at Pippa, Passes).

Let's toast all those at U. of M.,
At Harvard, Swarthmore, Brown, Pomona,
At Lehigh U. in Bethlehem,
At Simmons, Stanford, Cal Sonoma.

To Whitman C. in Walla Walla,
To M.I.T. and then Biola,
To U. Missouri's branch at Rolla,
Let's give a Case of Coker cola.

Let's gather round the Lone Pine,
Vassar, Nassau, Husson, Nasson,
And raise a cup of happiness
To Mass.'s lads and Lassen.

Let's sing out Carrolls, every one:
Montana's and Wisconsin's;
And not forget Ohio's (John);
Let's serenade the Johnsons.

Let's dance round Wash.'s Evergreen,
Oakwood, or Sequoias;
Let's call the Pine Bluff; Cedar Crest;
And bow to Georgetown's Hoyas.

Let's dance a holiday fandango;
Pirouette a Grace-ful waltz
For Clarion State in old Venango
And for SUNY at New Paltz.

Let's deck the halls of higher knowledge
Dear to you and yours this season;
Hail each university or college—
Ivy, redbrick; healthy, wheezin'.

Let's venture forth and greet our colleagues
In the professoriate;
If not in class, let's search for them.
(But where's the physics laboratory at?)

Let's Doane our furry sleigh apparel
And fly to Idaho at Moscow
Soar to snowy roofs at Maryl-Hurst, then off to fete Don Bosco.

By Shepherd, Fox is watched by nights
While Angelina, Harper, harpist,
Watching o'er Loretto Heights,
Gladden Sitka, where the sharpest

Cold of winter, joined by Snow,
Free-zes Waters on Sage and Reed,
Glazes White Pine, whitens Mo.;
While Frost be-Jewells Mann and Steed.

Brisk the air we'll find at Frostburg;
Brisk the Pace at Rush and Skidmore;
While the warmth at Isothermal
Never varies (wish it did, more).

Our spine will tingle (a Christmas tactic
At Logan College of Chiropractic).

On Mesa, Butte, and Limestone Boulder,
At Crowley's Ridge and Stanislaus,
At Rockmont C. and Rocky Mountain,
We will find old Santa Claus.

At Harcum, herald angels sing;
The air is filled with sounds of Bliss.
At Angelo, there's caroling;
Let's move on south; don't miss Ole Miss.

(That's near the home of Uncle Judd,
His feet in Miss., not Harvey, Mudd.)

By the fire, let's fill the sock
Trim the Cypress: hang the Ball
And candy Kean for Bay de Noc.
Our treetop Starr will say to all

From Brandeis U. to Santa Monica,
Merry Christmas! and a late Happy Hanukkah!

—C.G.

# In Brief

### Denver Professors Seek Chancellor's Resignation

Almost 90 per cent of the faculty members in four divisions at the University of Denver have signed a petition calling on Chancellor Ross Pritchard to resign. A year ago, a report by an *ad hoc* committee of the faculty senate was highly critical of Mr. Pritchard. It cited falling enrollment, a budget deficit, a salary freeze, and layoffs of faculty and staff members. Thus far the board of trustees has expressed confidence in the chancellor.

The petition was circulated among professors in arts and sciences, international studies, social work, and library science.

### 2 Arrested in Arsons at U. of Massachusetts

Two students have been arrested in connection with a series of fires set in dormitories at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst this fall. One, Yvette Henry, a senior and residential assistant in the women's dormitory where most of the fires have occurred, was charged with setting a fire on the desk of a student who lived next door to her. The other student, Kent Bierly, a junior, was charged with tampering with a fire alarm in another dormitory.

Both students were suspended and required to leave the campus, but Ms. Henry has been re-admitted.

Student supporters of Ms. Henry, who is black, have questioned whether there are racial overtones in the handling of her case.

University officials believe that more than one person was responsible for the fires and suspect that some of the most recent ones have been set by "copycats."

### 2 Eisenhower College Suits Dismissed by N.Y. Judge

A New York judge has dismissed two lawsuits filed against the Rochester Institute of Technology by alumni and former trustees of Eisenhower College, which R.I.T. acquired in 1979 and closed in 1982.

One of the lawsuits sought to have the liberal-arts college reopened. The other accused R.I.T. of having neglected its fiduciary responsibility and sought $250-million in damages.

M. Richard Rose, R.I.T.'s president, has said that Eisenhower, which opened in 1968, was closed because it was losing more than $1-million a year.

### U. of Pennsylvania Panel Hits Probe of Alleged Rape

A faculty committee at the University of Pennsylvania last week issued a report criticizing the university's handling of the investigation of an alleged rape on the campus.

The alleged incident took place at the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house last February. Following campus hearings, the university suspended the fraternity. A Philadelphia judge later reversed that decision.

In its report, the faculty group charged that the university administration had "acted on erroneous or incomplete evidence" and erred in not appointing a special panel to hear individual cases, even though no criminal charges were ever filed against the fraternity members involved in the alleged incident.

Sheldon Hackney, Penn's president, and Thomas Ehrlich, its provost, said in a statement that the administration's actions had been based on the unanimous judgment of a panel of senior faculty members, and that established university procedures had been followed in the case.

### Professors 'Work to Rule' at Mass. 2-Year Colleges

Some 1,500 faculty and staff members at 15 Massachusetts community colleges began a "work-to-rule" job action this month to protest the lack of progress in negotiating a new contract. The community-college local of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, an affiliate of the National Education Association, has been working without a contract for five months.

According to James Rice, union president, the faculty and staff members are meeting their contractual obligations for teaching and advising but are refusing extra duties. Mr. Rice said the union was asking for a 33-per-cent salary increase over the next two years and a number of contract changes, including the elimination of merit pay and automatic

# Education Gifts Forecast to Rise 9 Pct. a Year

NEW YORK

Fundraising efforts of colleges and universities are expected to result in annual increases averaging 9.3 per cent over the next five years, according to economic forecasters at the Chemical Bank here.

Their forecasts of giving in the years 1983 through 1988 indicate annual growth rates will be lower for other major fundraising groups: health organizations and hospitals, 9.1 per cent; arts and humanities, 8.8 per cent; social services, 7.6 per cent; religion, 6.1 per cent; civic, public, and other groups, 7.0 per cent.

The Chemical Bank's forecasts show gifts to education rising to $14.5-billion in 1988, compared with an estimated total of $9.3-billion in voluntary support of education in 1983.

The average yearly increase of 9.3 per cent in giving to education would amount to 4.4 per cent when adjusted for anticipated inflation, the bank's researchers said.

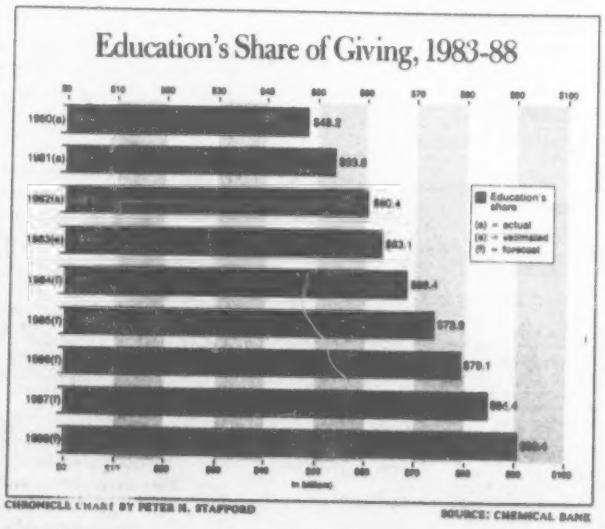
In looking at the major sources of philanthropic giving, the bank forecast average annual increases over the next five years of 9.5 per cent from corporations, 6.6 per cent from individuals, and 11.5 per cent from others.

The predicted giving by corporations would increase from an estimated $3.6-billion in 1983 to $5.5-billion in 1988. In the same period, giving by individuals is expected to increase from $50.9-billion to $70.1-billion, and total giving is expected to increase from $63.1-billion to $90.4-billion.

The bank said giving by corporations and individuals had been encouraged by recent lowering of federal tax rates and by more effective fundraising techniques.

"In response to federal cutbacks," the bank report said, "not-for-profit organizations have had to become more professional in their fundraising efforts and in the management of their financial assets."

Economic assumptions used in the Chemical Bank projections for 1983-88 included the following annual averages: growth in the Gross National Product, after inflation, 3.6 per cent; inflation, 4.9 per cent; unemployment, 7.1 per cent; growth in personal income, 6.8 per cent; increase in corporate profits, 10 per cent; and growth in population, 1.1 per cent.




CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAPFORD

SOURCE: CHEMICAL BANK

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promotion for 10 per cent of the members annually. The state had offered a 31-per-cent increase over three years.

### President of 2-Year College Demoted by Trustees

The president of Wayne County Community College in Detroit has lost most of his duties in a power struggle at the 18,000-student institution. The board of trustees voted, 4 to 3, to strip the president, George Bell, of nearly all of his responsibilities, handing them to newly appointed Provost Thomas F. Waters.

Since late 1980, the college has had three presidents and two interim presidents. Mr. Bell, former chairman of the board of trustees, assumed the post last February.

His opponents said he had been demoted because of an inability to work with trustees, but his supporters said he had been stripped of his powers only after he tried to prevent one board member from seeking the $60,000-a-year post of vice-president for academic affairs. His supporters have sued in Wayne County Circuit Court to block the action.

### Harvard Urged to Step Up Hiring of Minorities

Harvard University's Association of Black Faculty and Administrators has called on the university to intensify its efforts to reverse a decline in the percentage of members of minority groups on the faculty.

Following the release of a report that the proportion had slipped from 7.2 to 6.3 per cent over the last year, the association urged Harvard to establish an equal-employment panel and to "evaluate senior administrators on the basis of the performance of their units in hiring and promoting a diverse employee force."

Charles Willie, a professor of education and chairman of the association, said that "at a minimum" the faculty percentage should match the 20-per-cent minority representation in the freshman class. "We seem to be going backward," Mr. Willie said.

### Commercial-Insurance Plan Guarantees Student Loans

An aid plan that includes commercial insurance to guarantee student loans was announced last week by William Blair & Co., a Chicago financial company.

The plan, as developed by the Chicago concern and a new San Francisco company, Student Loan Insurance Services, insures 90 per cent of a college's nongovernment student loans, leaving the college liable for the first 10 per cent of loan defaults.

James J. Unland, director of public finance for the Chicago company, said the recently developed system of using tax-exempt bonds to finance low-interest loans for students at private colleges had been limited to larger institutions with sufficient credit ratings to insure 100 per cent of their loans.

### Most Cal. 2-Year Colleges Now Support Tuition

More than half of California's community-college districts now support charging tuition if the state restores $108-million cut from their budgets this year, according to a survey by the California Community College Trustees Association.

Thirty-nine of the 70 districts endorsed tuition, 24 did not respond, and 7 opposed it.

Most community-college officials opposed the idea when Gov. George Deukmejian originally proposed a $100-a-year fee.

### Fresno Business Dean Disciplined by President

President Harold H. Haak of California State University at Fresno announced that he had disciplined Gene E. Burton, dean of the school of business and administration sciences, after investigating charges that Mr. Burton had placed the names of about 20 faculty members on scholarly papers they denied writing.

Mr. Haak said he would not disclose the action taken because of the required confidentiality of personnel matters.

Mr. Burton said that he was satisfied with the action but denied any wrongdoing.

### Correction, Clarification

► A story announcing that Sidney Hook had been chosen to deliver the 1984 Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities (*The Chronicle*, November 23) omitted Robert Penn Warren from a list of previous lecturers. Mr. Warren delivered the lecture in 1974.

► A quotation in the "Personal and Professional" section, (*The Chronicle*, December 7), from a handbook distributed by the American College in Bryn Mawr, Pa., was incomplete. The handbook, *Fact Finding for Comprehensive Financial Planning*, says the most important task in financial planning is "assembling complete information."

# Graduates' Job Outlook Improves by 5 Pct.

EAST LANSING, MICH.

A national survey of employers has found that hiring quotas for 1984 college graduates will be 5 per cent above last year's, the first improvement in the job market in three years.

Demand by employers for minority-group members will also be up about 5.3 per cent over the 1983 demand.

The survey, by Michigan State University's Placement Services, also found that starting salaries for 1984 graduates would be up about 2.8 per cent. That would lag slightly behind the present 2.9-per-cent inflation rate, so actually the salaries only keep pace with those of the 1983 graduates.

"What we're seeing here is a very gradual improvement in the employment picture," said John D. Shingleton, director of placement at Michigan State. "The recession has bottomed out. Employers are increasing their salary offers, and they are increasing the number of offers to graduates."

According to the survey, graduates with bachelor's degrees can expect a starting salary averaging $19,306. Those with master's degrees will average $22,094, and those with doctorates will average $23,650.

The survey, conducted by Mr. Shingleton and L. Patrick Sheetz, assistant director of placement, received responses from 647 businesses, industries, government agencies, and educational institutions that employ new college graduates. The survey does not include college faculty positions.

"You have to realize this is a very gradual increase," Mr. Shingleton cautioned. "We see no evidence that there will be a sudden burst of demand."

He added, "Through this recession, employers have found they could operate on a very lean manpower diet, and they are reluctant to reverse that trend. These employers, in fact, reported to us that their total work force was down about 1.4 per cent, yet most of these employers also report an increase in business—an interesting paradox."

Graduates in technical fields will have the upper hand in recruitment, the survey found, with the demand for electrical-engineering and computer-science graduates termed "insatiable" by Mr. Shingleton. Demand is down in some technical areas, such as chemical engineering and petroleum engineering, mainly because of the glut on the oil market.

In business, a slight increase is expected in the hiring of marketing and sales majors and of those with degrees in accounting, Mr. Shingleton said. But he anticipates a decrease in the recruitment of education, social-science, and liberal-arts majors.

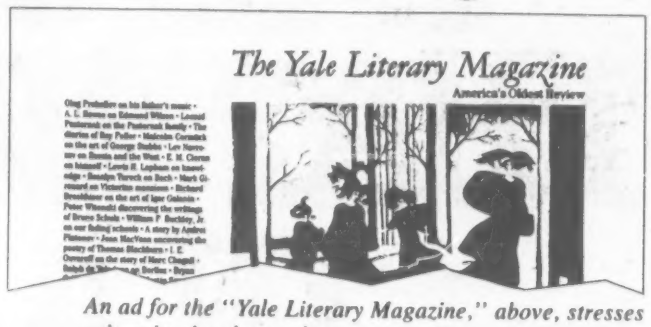
Regionally, Mr. Shingleton said, the best opportunities for graduates will be in the Southeast and Southwest, while the job market will remain tight in the Northeast, Midwest, and Northwest.

A survey reported last month by the College Placement Council indicated that graduates could expect businesses to increase hiring by 24 per cent in 1984.

As the demand for technical graduates increases, so do their salaries, the survey found. Following are the average starting salaries for graduates with bachelor's degrees, by field:

| | |
|---|---|
| Electrical engineering | $26,643 |
| Chemical engineering | 26,164 |
| Mechanical engineering | 25,888 |
| Computer science | 25,849 |
| Metallurgy, material science | 24,445 |
| Physics | 22,852 |
| Civil engineering | 21,266 |
| Mathematics | 19,539 |
| Accounting | 18,684 |
| Financial administration | 18,122 |
| Agriculture, natural resources | 17,586 |
| Marketing, sales | 17,550 |
| Social science | 16,763 |
| Business administration | 16,650 |
| Personnel administration | 15,906 |
| Communications | 15,636 |
| Hotel, restaurant, institutional management | 15,447 |
| Education | 14,779 |
| Arts and letters | 14,179 |
| Human ecology | 13,917 |

# *Magazine May No Longer Use Yale U.'s Name, Judge Rules*




*An ad for the "Yale Literary Magazine," above, stresses university ties that no longer exist, the institution argues.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The *Yale Literary Magazine* may no longer use Yale University's name in its title, a judge here has ruled.

The publishers of the magazine—which is now privately owned—have asked for a new trial and say they will appeal the ruling if it is allowed to stand.

Judge Howard F. Zoarski of the state Superior Court for the District of New Haven said the magazine gave up its right to use the Yale name when it failed to comply with university regulations. According to those regulations, undergraduate organizations must be officially registered with the dean of students, and publications using the Yale name must be controlled by students.

The ruling came after a year of litigation. It began with a lawsuit by the American Literary Society, Inc., publisher of the magazine, seeking to block enforcement of the university's regulations, which it said were not in effect when the magazine was purchased by its present owners. Although that suit was withdrawn by the publishers, the university countersued last February, charging that the magazine was not a student organization and therefore was not entitled to call itself *The Yale Literary Magazine*, a title first used in 1836 for a journal of writing by Yale students.

The magazine was purchased for $1 in 1978 by Andrei Navrozov, a Yale alumnus, and a group of his associates. At that time the publication was said to be bankrupt and to have failed to fulfill commitments to its advertisers and subscribers.

### Objections to Tone

Mr. Navrozov turned the publication into a glossy magazine with a national circulation. However, many among the Yale faculty and alumni objected to the conservative political tone it took.

Mr. Navrozov claimed that it was in response to such criticism that Yale sought to take the publication's name away from its legal owners.

The university said the name of Yale organizations and publications could not be sold, and sought through the courts to reserve the title for use by its undergraduates. Although Mr. Navrozov said there were students on the permanent staff of the publication, little student writing has been published in the magazine since he took over.

Lindsey Kiang, the university's general counsel, said Yale's goal in the legal action was "to get the name *The Yale Literary Magazine* back for future use by students at the university. That is all we are trying to achieve. This is not a 'free speech' issue, because we do not want to get at the contents of the magazine; no one was trying to do that in the first place." Mr. Kiang added that Mr. Navrozov was free to publish "whatever he would like, but not under Yale's name."

### 'A Political Crime'

According to Mr. Navrozov, the magazine's politics—more than its name—is the real target of the university's legal actions.

"The history of the magazine's persecution by the Yale bureaucracy is the story of a political crime," he said, adding that suppression of the magazine was the "thinly-veiled objective" of the university's suit.

"It's not just that now the magazine has a certain political 'aura' and before it did not," said Mr. Navrozov. "It's that this political aura has caused people to write to Yale and ask it to close the magazine down. It has caused pressure to be brought on the university, and in turn Yale has become an instrument in the hands of those who want the magazine to be silenced."

Mr. Kiang called Mr. Navrozov's business operation "blatant opportunism."

"He's walked off with this magazine and is trying to trade on its 150-year history and turn it into his own private publishing venture," Mr. Kiang said. "The magazine plays up the historical ties with Yale in its ads, but it really has nothing to do with that tradition; it's a totally different operation now. Some people, including our alumni, might be confused and think that this is the student '*Yale Lit*' that they once knew. But this is no longer a student organization but a business operated by nonstudent entrepreneurs."

Despite these issues, the magazine's request for a new trial and any appeal it might file will be based on legal and procedural grounds.

The lawyer who has been hired to represent the magazine charged that Judge Zoarski had denied his client the right to a trial by jury and would not allow an out-of-state lawyer to represent the magazine. In addition, said the magazine's lawyer, John R. Williams of New Haven, the judge denied a request for a postponement when the magazine found itself without proper legal representation.

"These points have nothing to do with the real issues in this case," Mr. Williams said. "We hope that a new trial will provide a fair hearing for those issues, and also cause all parties—including Yale alumni—to feel that justice has been done."

—PAUL DESRUISSEAUX

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## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**Scholars are charging** that an investigation of the National Archives' program for declassifying government documents is part of a campaign to harass the agency. Story on Page 5.

**Reviews** of scholarly books rarely appear in the popular press and are often incomprehensible when they do. Story on Page 7.

**State grants** to needy college students will top $1-billion for the first time this year, a 9.6-per-cent increase over last year. Story and Fact-File on Page 13.

**Creation** of a special committee to review research proposals involving gene therapy on humans has been recommended by the National Institutes of Health. Story on Page 17.

**College-employee unions** are negotiating contracts that include protection from the potential hazards of using video display terminals. Story on Page 21.

**Homosexual students** at Southern Methodist University are seeking university recognition for their organization—and meeting considerable hostility. Story on Page 10.

**The economic crisis** in Mexico has drastically undermined scientific and technological research in that country. Story on Page 25.

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# U.S. Will Leave UNESCO; Cites Anti-West Bias

## Some scholars disagree with decision, ask reform

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

WASHINGTON

The United States served notice last week that it would withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization on December 31, 1984.

The decision could be reversed if there were dramatic changes in UNESCO's management and focus during 1984. It came after a six-month review by the State Department of U.S. membership in the 37-year-old agency, which, critics say, has become increasingly politicized and anti-West in recent years.

A number of American educators and scientists familiar with the agency, while agreeing with some of the criticisms, have argued that the United States should seek reforms from within rather than withdraw.

Under UNESCO rules, a country must give a year's notice before withdrawing.

### Decision 'Inescapable'

In a letter to UNESCO's director general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said, "We will meet our financial obligations" to UNESCO for 1984—a total of about $50-million, or one quarter of the agency's budget.

However, he said, the decision to withdraw was "inescapable," and added that UNESCO's "policy, ideological emphasis, budget, and management" had "detracted from its effectiveness."

In effect, Mr. Shultz accepted the views of critics who had charged that UNESCO has become a forum for anti-American propaganda, in some cases orchestrated by the Soviet bloc, and that its Paris headquarters has become top-heavy, bureaucratic, and inefficient. The critics have also sharply

*Continued on Page 27, Column 1*

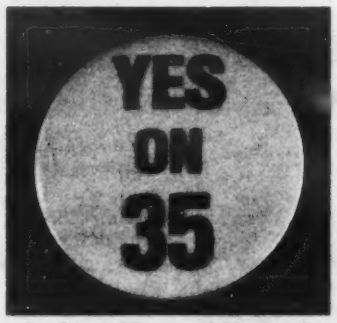
ACE SOFTENS ITS PLAN

# *Poll Indicates Close Vote on Proposal to Enlarge Presidents' Role in NCAA*

By N. SCOTT VANCE

Next week's vote on a proposal to give college and university presidents effective control of the National Collegiate Athletic Association is likely to be close, a *Chronicle* survey has found.

Although about one in four of the college presidents surveyed had not decided how to vote on the proposal, about 69 per cent of those who had made up their minds said they planned to vote in favor of it at the N.C.A.A. convention in Dallas. The proposal needs a two-thirds vote to pass.




*Backers of Proposal 35, the plan to give presidents more power over N.C.A.A. rules, sport this button.*

The survey has a 6-per-cent margin of error, so whether or not the proposal will be adopted remains unclear.

The proposal, sponsored by the American Council on Education, would create within the N.C.A.A. a 44-member board of college presidents that could impose rules of its own design on members of the association and suspend any rules or practices it thought improper. The A.C.E. proposal is No. 35 on the convention docket.

Officials of the American Council, predicting that they would win but that the vote would be close, softened their proposal last week in the hope of attracting more support for it.

The survey, conducted for *The Chronicle* by John Minter Associates, an independent research firm, was taken among a cross-section of college presidents or their representatives from December 9 to 22. It found that 52.3 per cent of those surveyed planned to vote for the A.C.E. proposal, that 23.5 per cent planned to vote against it, and that

*Continued on Page 24, Column 1*

# Nearly $3-Million in Debt, Fisk U. Vows to Survive Its Latest Crisis

By CHARLES S. FARRELL

NASHVILLE

Conservatively estimated to be worth $10-million, the art treasures of Fisk University are a magnificent asset.

Consider the Alfred Stieglitz collection—101 pieces of sculpture, paintings, and drawings, including works by Toulouse-Lautrec, Picasso, Renoir, and Georgia O'Keeffe, a patron of the university and Stieglitz's widow.

Or the extensive Afro-American art collection featuring the works of Aaron Douglas, one of the forces behind the Harlem Renaissance.

And there are the sheet music and papers of George Gershwin and other composers.

There are also an African art collection and a special collection that houses such artifacts as papers documenting the sales of slaves, the chains used to manacle those slaves, and a Bible that ex-slaves gave Abraham Lincoln on July 4, 1864.

Yet for all of its wealth of art, Fisk is an impoverished institution. Long considered a flagship among the nation's historically black colleges, Fisk today is $2.8-million in debt. The Internal Revenue Service also

*Continued on Page 16, Column 1*

AFTER THE PURGE

# *Polish Academics Carry On Subsurface Resistance*

By SUE MASTERMAN

WARSAW

Jerzy Urban, the chief spokesman for the Polish government, was forced to apologize last month to a British journalist who had reported that members of the Polish Academy of Sciences had to sign a loyalty statement before traveling abroad. Mr. Urban originally called the report "a lie." But he later said that a member of the Polish academy had sent him a copy of the form and that it included a promise not to speak out against government policy.

The incident reflects the atmosphere in which Polish scholars and scientists are now living. Regular scrutiny by the army and the police has become a part of their lives. Military commissions hold regular investigations of school and university administrations, and soldiers are sent into classrooms to give talks on the essential role of the army in Polish life today.

After last summer's purge of university faculty members and schoolteachers, all has become quiet on the surface of Poland's educational institutions. However, an undercurrent of resistance continues.

> Many Poles have taken to wearing small pins in their lapels, bearing the initials of the phrase, 'To Be Continued Shortly.'

The Communist Party has lost its prime position among student organizations, and the National Union of Socialist Students has failed to regain the members it lost to the student organization supporting Solidarity, the outlawed independent trade union. Instead, students are joining discussion circles, known as "nuclei," where they can conduct open debates.

The government warns regularly of subversive influences still at large, but apparently it is powerless to prevent the low-key resistance represented by such efforts. Even university rectors who were appoint-

*Continued on Page 27, Column 1*

# Student-Aid Grants by States Surpass $1-Billion this Year

By JEAN EVANGELAUF

For the first time, state grants to needy undergraduates will top $1-billion this year. According to a survey by the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, the nearly $1,051,978,000 in student aid represents a 9.6-per-cent increase over last year's awards.

The survey also found that many states are re-evaluating their student-aid programs. In the past three years 20 states created special commissions to study higher-education tuition and aid policies, and 14 are considering the establishment of new aid programs. Eight of those states may develop their own work-study programs, modeled after the federal College Work-Study Program. Since 1981, seven states have established such programs, with most of them allowing students to work for employers in the private as well as the public sector.

Increasing the supply of mathematics and science teachers in elementary and secondary schools is a widespread goal of state aid programs. In the last few years 10 states have offered financial incentives, most often loan-forgiveness programs, to encourage students to choose teaching careers in those fields, and four other states may follow their lead.

Along with the rise in aid, the number of grant recipients is also increasing. In the 1983-84 academic year, 1,281,193 needy undergraduates will receive state aid, up 2.5 per cent over last year. The average undergraduate award will rise by 6.9 per cent, from $768 to $821.

The survey conclusions are based on state appropriations for student aid and on estimates of the number of recipients, so the actual figures may differ from those in the survey report.

The report, written by Kenneth R. Reeher, executive director of the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, and Jerry S. Davis, director of research and policy analysis at the agency, noted that over the last two years most state award volumes had grown or decreased by less than 5 per cent. Twelve states reduced the volume of grants by more than 5 per cent, but all of them had small programs that awarded less than $5-million a year.

Although he cautioned that the data were not conclusive, Mr. Davis said the following figures suggested "a realistic picture of the changes in need-based undergraduate aid patterns":

► More part-time students are receiving state aid. This year 4.7 per cent of the recipients will be enrolled part time, compared to only 0.2 per cent last year.

► The proportion of aid recipients aged 26 and older increased from 13.7 per cent last year to 14.6 per cent this year.

► The mix of aid recipients attending public and private colleges and universities is changing. The proportion of aid recipients attending four-year private institutions declined from 31.2 per cent last year to 29.5 per cent this year, while the proportion of recipients at four-year public colleges increased from 40.7 per cent to 41.4 per cent in the same period. This year 19.3 per cent of the aid recipients will attend public two-year colleges, up from 17.3 per cent last year.

► Proportionately more aid is going to students whose family income is less than $9,000. In 1982-83 students in this group represented 37.5 per cent of grant recipients and received 37.7 per cent of the grant dollars. This year they will represent 42.9 per cent of the recipients and receive 40.2 per cent of the aid.

The survey also collected information on state undergraduate grant awards not based on need. Twenty-four states make such awards, with Florida, Georgia, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia having the largest programs. The volume of such grants is expected to rise by 11 per cent this year and total $110.9-million.

State aid to needy graduate and professional students will total nearly $18.3-million, a 15.4-per-cent increase over last year. Graduate-student aid not based on need will increase by only 2.9 per cent and will amount to about $4.8-million.

Aid distributed through the State Supplemental Incentive Grant program, under which federal funds are awarded if the state matches or betters the federal contribution, will decrease by nearly 19 per cent this year. Those funds will account for 5.6 per cent of need-based aid, down from 7.2 per cent last year.

Fifteen states have programs requiring a specific measure of academic potential as a condition of eligibility. About $154.2-million will be awarded to needy undergraduates through such programs, up 16.5 per cent from last year.

The survey report noted that eight states aid needy public-college students through special programs, and that about $15.3-million will be distributed through such plans this year. The 13 states with grant funds earmarked for needy private-college students anticipate spending about $101.7-million on those programs this year.

In addition, 13 states reported a total of $39-million in special aid programs, such as those for veterans and those administered by individual colleges or by other state agencies. Two states, Massachusetts and New York, together accounted for more than $25-million of that money.

The states were also polled on administrative procedures used to verify data about applicants. Fourteen state aid agencies check the applicants' federal or state tax forms; six others exchange computer data files with their state tax agencies; and in 15 states the verification is done by campus financial-aid offices. The other states either conduct regular campus program reviews or verify random samples and suspicious applications.

Among the new state aid programs established over the last three years:

► Vermont offers grants to unemployed residents for nondegree training.

► Massachusetts aids public-assistance recipients who are heads of households enrolled in degree programs full or part time.

► West Virginia waives tuition and certain fees for graduate assistants.

Copies of the survey report may be obtained for $5 each from the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, Towne House, 660 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102. Requests should be marked "Attention: Research and Statistics."

FACT–FILE

## *Estimated State Student Aid, 1983-84*

### Undergraduate

| | Need-based assistance | | | Non-need assistance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars paid out | Number of awards | Average award amount | Dollars paid out | Number of awards | Average award amount |
| Alabama | $ 1,751,000 | 2,167 | $ 808 | $ 2,835,000 | 7,595 | $ 373 |
| Alaska | 191,000 | 127 | 1,504 | — | — | — |
| Arizona | 2,042,000 | 2,950 | 692 | — | — | — |
| Arkansas | 2,183,000 | 10,801 | 202 | 125,000 | n/a | n/a |
| California | 89,025,000 | 62,763 | 1,418 | — | — | — |
| Colorado | 7,354,000 | 10,000 | 735 | 6,764,000 | 10,380 | 652 |
| Connecticut | 9,412,000 | 11,950 | 788 | 110,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Delaware | 573,000 | 858 | 668 | 20,000 | 9 | 2,222 |
| District of Columbia | 876,000 | 760 | 1,153 | — | — | — |
| Florida | 14,028,000 | 20,033 | 700 | 11,951,000 | 15,366* | 788* |
| Georgia | 3,741,000 | 12,800 | 292 | 11,283,000 | 16,616* | 679* |
| Hawaii | 493,000 | 1,400 | 352 | — | — | — |
| Idaho | 379,000 | 746 | 508 | 123,000 | 82 | 1,500 |
| Illinois | 104,589,000 | 119,350 | 876 | 541,000 | 1,573 | 344 |
| Indiana | 22,629,000 | 41,202 | 549 | 437,000 | 871* | 502* |
| Iowa | 20,268,000 | 13,811 | 1,466 | — | — | — |
| Kansas | 4,664,000 | 5,800 | 804 | — | — | — |
| Kentucky | 8,228,000 | 20,500 | 401 | — | — | — |
| Louisiana | 1,707,000 | 3,500 | 488 | 1,232,000 | 8,087 | 152 |
| Maine | 490,000 | 2,900 | 169 | — | — | — |
| Maryland | 5,525,000 | 12,453 | 444 | 1,271,000 | 1,558 | 816 |
| Massachusetts | 27,101,000 | 32,710 | 829 | 800,000 | 808 | 990 |
| Michigan | 30,632,000 | 31,748 | 965 | 15,492,000 | 46,200 | 335 |
| Minnesota | 43,534,000 | 45,283* | 961* | — | — | — |
| Mississippi | 1,015,000 | 2,000 | 508 | 1,268,000 | 193* | 6,570* |
| Missouri | 8,796,000 | 13,425 | 655 | — | — | — |
| Montana | 331,000 | 650 | 509 | — | — | — |
| Nebraska | 860,000 | 1,800 | 478 | — | — | — |
| Nevada | 327,000 | 654 | 500 | — | — | — |
| New Hampshire | 529,000 | 1,443 | 367 | 3,000 | 15 | 200 |
| New Jersey | 49,679,000 | 72,480 | 685 | 567,000 | 1,924 | 295 |
| New Mexico | 1,000,000* | 1,500* | 667* | — | — | — |
| New York | 327,320,000 | 332,500 | 984 | 18,318,000 | 67,000* | 267* |
| North Carolina | 4,172,000 | 6,003 | 695 | 17,458,000 | 23,277 | 750 |
| North Dakota | 665,000 | 1,550 | 429 | — | — | — |
| Ohio | 40,000,000 | 63,000 | 635 | 5,250,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Oklahoma | 7,168,000 | 18,800 | 381 | — | — | — |
| Oregon | 8,836,000 | 15,132 | 584 | — | — | — |
| Pennsylvania | 86,039,000 | 120,140 | 716 | 500,000 | 122* | 2,459* |
| Rhode Island | 7,393,000 | 11,842 | 624 | — | — | — |
| South Carolina | 12,578,000 | 7,000 | 1,796 | — | — | — |
| South Dakota | 270,000 | 1,273 | 212 | — | — | — |
| Tennessee | 7,081,000 | 14,600 | 485 | — | — | — |
| Texas | 25,530,000 | 24,100 | 1,059 | — | — | — |
| Utah | 1,199,000 | 1,689 | 710 | — | — | — |
| Vermont | 7,114,000 | 9,115 | 780 | — | — | — |
| Virginia | 4,079,000 | 7,000 | 583 | 11,609,000 | 12,220 | 950 |
| Washington | 7,398,000 | 10,604 | 698 | 31,000 | 20* | 1,550* |
| West Virginia | 4,389,000 | 5,870 | 748 | 2,900,000 | 2,400 | 1,208 |
| Wisconsin | 23,523,000 | 34,341 | 685 | — | — | — |
| Wyoming | 204,000* | 279* | 731* | — | — | — |
| Other*** | 13,068,000 | 35,791 | 365 | — | — | — |
| **Total** | **$1,051,978,000** | **1,281,193** | **$ 821** | **$110,888,000** | **216,316** | **$ 513** |

### Graduate and Professional

| | Need-based assistance | | | Non-need assistance | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollars paid out | Number of awards | Average award amount | Dollars paid out | Number of awards | Average award amount |
| Alabama | $ 34,000 | 33 | $1,030 | — | — | — |
| Arizona | ** | — | — | — | — | — |
| California | 3,874,000 | 1,151 | 3,366 | — | — | — |
| Colorado | 647,000 | 350* | 1,849* | $ 965,000 | 950* | $ 1,016* |
| Connecticut | 38,000 | 53 | 717 | — | — | — |
| District of Columbia | 71,000 | 106 | 670 | 24,000 | 6 | 4,000 |
| Delaware | ** | — | — | — | — | — |
| Florida | 7,000 | 8* | 875 | 54,000 | 367* | 147* |
| Georgia | — | — | — | 500,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Idaho | 24,000 | 37 | 649 | — | — | — |
| Indiana | — | — | — | 200,000 | n/a | n/a |
| Kansas | — | — | — | 428,000 | 56 | 7,643 |
| Louisiana | — | — | — | 77,000 | 77 | 1,000 |
| Maryland | 256,000 | 486 | 527 | 15,000 | 27 | 556 |
| Massachusetts | 2,567,000 | 2,035 | 893* | — | — | — |
| Michigan | 1,368,000 | 1,152 | 1,188 | — | — | — |
| Mississippi | ** | — | — | 242,000 | 138* | 1,449* |
| New Hampshire | 2,000 | 7 | 286 | 429,000 | n/a | n/a |
| New Jersey | 600,000 | 211 | 2,844 | 400,000 | 100 | 4,000 |
| New York | 6,680,000 | 17,500 | 382 | 1,354,000 | n/a | n/a |
| North Carolina | 1,058,000 | 420 | 2,519 | — | — | — |
| Oklahoma | 832,000 | 1,200 | 693 | — | — | — |
| Oregon | 82,000 | 36 | 2,278 | — | — | — |
| Texas | ** | — | — | — | — | — |
| Utah | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | — | — | — |
| Vermont | 106,000 | 75 | 1,413 | — | — | — |
| West Virginia | — | — | — | 68,000* | 60* | 1,133* |
| Wisconsin | 9,000 | 9 | 1,000 | — | — | — |
| Wyoming | 36,000* | 21* | 1,714* | — | — | — |
| **Total** | **$18,292,000** | **24,891** | **$ 735** | **$4,758,000** | **1,781** | **$2,680** |

n/a Not available.
* Indicates 1982-83 data.
** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories, and are included in undergraduate totals.
*** Includes American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory, and the Virgin Islands.
Note: Data reported do not represent all state-supported financial aid to students, but only those funds distributed through the identified programs. Totals include 1982-83 appropriations where 1982-83 figures are not available.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

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# THE CHRONICLE of Higher Education.

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## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**After three years of chaos,** control of Wayne County Community College has been turned over to Michigan's Superintendent of Schools. Story on Page 3.

**The supply** of biomedical researchers in the United States appears to be leveling off, according to a recent report. Story on Page 19.

**The federal government** has given health-professions schools another year to reduce delinquency in the repayment of student loans. Story on Page 19.

**A judgment** against the State of Washington in a "comparable worth" sex-bias case is having repercussions in higher education. Story on Page 21.

**A federal judge** has blocked the release of Richard Nixon's Presidential papers, saying the rules governing their release are unconstitutional. Story on Page 9.

**Television ratings** for college football games were lower than ever this year, and college sports officials are concerned. Story on Page 25.

**A synthetic hormone** that promotes human growth is the latest worry of sports officials concerned about athletes' misuse of "performance enhancing" drugs. Story on Page 25.

**India's Prime Minister** has pledged her government's support in relieving the "frustrations" of scientists and scholars in that country. Story on Page 29.

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# U.S. Decision to Quit UNESCO Seen Reversible

## Official says Shultz letter to UN leaves door open

By MALCOLM G. SCULLY

WASHINGTON

Despite the Reagan Administration's tough line on American participation in the United Nations Educational, Cultural, and Scientific Organization, some educators and scientists believe that the American decision to withdraw by the end of this year could be reversed.

"I'm optimistic that the decision will prove not to be irrevocable," said James B. Holderman, president of the University of South Carolina and chairman of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO.

Mr. Holderman noted that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had left the door open for a reversal in a letter explaining the decision to Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations.

"This year will give UNESCO a potential opportunity to respond to the serious concerns that have caused our withdrawal," Mr. Shultz wrote. "We remain open to indications of significant improvement. We would, of course, welcome meaningful changes that would eliminate the suppression of minority views within UNESCO, and restore fiscal integrity to the organization."

The letter "indicates that if UNESCO made some modifications, we will reconsider," Mr. Holderman said, adding that he

*Continued on Page 30, Column 1*

# *Ohio State Eyes 'Computer Literacy': Who Needs It? Who Should Teach It?*

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

COLUMBUS, OHIO

"It is probably impossible to tell how many computer-literacy courses we have," says Martin B. Solomon, director of academic computing at Ohio State University—and he ought to know if anyone does.

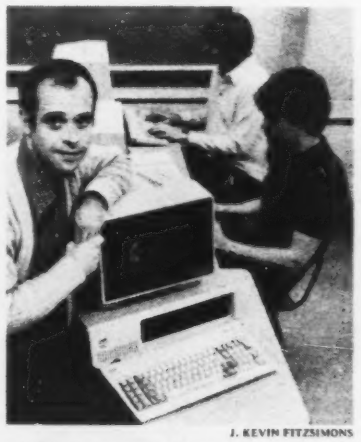
Most of Ohio State's 17 colleges are considering proposals for new computer-literacy courses or revisions of old courses to include a computer-literacy component, Mr. Solomon says. It is even hard to know which existing courses teach computer literacy. Many courses that use a computer, Mr. Solomon notes, are not called computer-literacy courses, "yet very often they introduce the computer to people who never used it before."

"It even depends on who teaches a course," he adds. "The same course might include computer literacy with one professor and not with another."

Who teaches computer literacy has become a subject of hot debate on the Ohio State campus.

Three years ago the College of Agriculture began to require all majors to take either a computers-in-agriculture course given in the college or a course using a large mainframe computer given by the Department of Computers and Information Science.

That department, known as C.I.S. on the campus, believes in requiring computer literacy, but adds one stipulation: it should teach it.



J. KEVIN FITZSIMONS

*"There are good academic reasons why computer science ought to be taught by computer scientists," says Ohio State's Bruce W. Weide.*

Ohio State's administration is undecided, waiting for a decision from an advisory committee on academic computing, which only began to discuss the issue during the 1982-83 academic year.

The proliferation of computer-based courses and computer-literacy courses at Ohio State raises questions that are echoed in colleges and universities across the country:

- What is computer literacy?
- Who needs it?
- Who should teach it?

"These people are debating honest

*Continued on Page 14, Column 1*

# Argentina Moving to Restore University Autonomy

## Provisional governing boards set up; 200,000 teachers to be rehired at schools, colleges

By CRISTINA BONASEGNA

BUENOS AIRES

Argentina's new government has moved quickly to fulfill its commitment to end eight years of authoritarian rule at the country's universities.

President Raúl Alfonsín, vowing to replace "public immorality with a decent government," said in his inaugural address that his government would abolish "ideological discrimination" at colleges and universities and that education would receive top priority in his administration.

Shortly after Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Party took power, Carlos Alconada Aramburú, Minister of Education and Justice, announced a set of measures aimed at restoring autonomy to the university system. The decree provides for the creation on each university campus of a provisional governing board, to be made up of a government-appointed observer, faculty deans, and three representatives of the student federation.

The provisional boards will set university policies until the government's reorganization of the university system is approved by the Argentine Congress.

Each faculty within the universities will be governed by a board made up of the dean, one faculty member from each department, and student representatives.

### Tenure Decisions Suspended

The decree also suspends all decisions on tenure for faculty members appointed under the military government and abolishes legislation that set ideological tests for faculty and administrative appointments.

At the same time, Alfredo Bravo, undersecretary for educational administration at the Ministry of Education and Justice, announced that about 200,000 schoolteachers and university faculty members who had been dismissed for ideological reasons since 1973 would be rehired.

Mr. Bravo, who lost his job as a schoolteacher in 1974, was at the time of his Cabi-

*Continued on Page 30, Column 1*

## In the 'Scholarship' Section

**At the centennial** of his birth, William Carlos Williams is finally getting the critical attention many scholars say he deserves. A lot of that attention was paid at the recent meeting of the M.L.A. See Page 7.

**Robert William Fogel,** the co-author of *Time on the Cross*, a controversial 1974 study of the economics of slavery in America, says "the time has come to cut the tie between the economic success or failure of slavery and its moral evil or virtue." He called on historians to indict slavery on other grounds. See Page 7.